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The Asheville News.

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Rich Though Poor.

BY A. D. F. RANDOLPH.

No rood of land in all the earth,
No ships upon the sea,
Nor treasures rare, nor gems, nor gold,
Do any keep for me;
As yesterday I wrought for bread,
So must I toil to-day;
Yet some are not so rich as I,
Nor I so poor as they.

On yonder tree the sunlight falls,
The robin's on the bough;
Still I can hear a merrier note
Than he is warbling now:
He's but an Arab of the sky,
And never lingers long;
But that o'erruns the livelong year
With music and with song.

Come, gather round me, little ones,
And as I sit me down,
With shouts of laughter on me place
A mimic regal crown:
Say, childless King, would I accept
Your armies and domain,
Or e'en your crown, and never feel
These tiny hands again?

There's more of honor in their touch,
And blessing unto me,
Than kingdom unto kingdom joined,
Or navies on the sea:
So greater gifts to me are brought
Than Sheba's Queen did bring
To him who at Jerusalem
Was born to be a King.

Look at my crown and then at yours;
Look in my heart and thine;
How do our jewels now compare—
The earthly and divine?
Hold up your diamonds to the light,
Emerald and amethyst;
They're nothing to those love lit eyes,
These lips so often kissed!

Oh! noblest Roman of them all,
That mother good and wise,
Who pointed to her little ones,
The jewels of her eyes.
Four sparkle in my own to-day,
Two deck a sinless brow;
How grow my riches at the thought
Of those in glory now!

And yet no rood of all the earth,
No ships upon the sea,
Nor treasures rare, nor gold, nor gems
Are safely kept for me:
Yet I am rich—myself a King!
And here is my domain:
Which only God shall take away
To give me back again!

THE BEAUTIFUL DECOY.

It is well known to all in any degree familiar with the history of Mexico, that a regular system of highway robbery exists in every section of that miserably governed country; and that through a want of interference of the authorities, this has grown up into such a regular and formidable shape, that every traveller must be prepared to put his life at hazzard at every stage, or be provided with a suitable contribution for *los caballeros deloammo* (the knights of the road,) who, in the event of finding you prepared and willing, will make their levy with a politeness only equalled by the smiling landlord, when he receives your overcharged fare for last night's entertainment. Why such systematic boldness of robbery is allowed—if not with the connivance at least with rarely any interference of the government or state authorities—is one of those mystical matters which among many others so puzzles and perplexes the intelligent foreigners, but that such is the disagreeable truth, every traveller through that wretched country can bear ample timony.

Some years ago, having business which first called me to the capital of Mexico, and thence through the interior of the country to the northward, I met with several thrilling adventures, which I have recorded for the benefit of whomsoever may take an interest therein, omitting only the dates, they being non essential to the interest of the narrations themselves.

The first of the series occurred on the route between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico. In the regular diligencia running between the places just mentioned, I had taken passage, and had passed through the beautiful city of Jalapa, and entered the gloomy town of Perote, without meeting with any unusual incident, though being continually warned to be on my guard against the dangers of the road. At Perote, where we halted for a relay and refreshments, all my fellow-passengers took leave of me, very solemnly assuring me that, if assailed by the *ladrones*, or robbers, it would be much better for me to take matters quietly, and suffer myself to be generally plundered, than to run the risk of having my throat cut for resistance, as I had somewhat boldly proclaimed it was my intention of doing. I thanked them for their advice, and replied that I would take the matter into serious consideration.

At Perote, I repeat, all who had been my companions from Vera Cruz took leave of me, this being the end of their journey in that direction, but there was one new passenger to go forward, whom, to my agreeable surprise I found to be a beautiful young lady, some twenty years of age.

Senorita Paula, as I subsequently ascertained her name to be, was indeed one of those rare beauties seldom met with except in works of fiction—tall, graceful, with a profusion of long, black hair—soft, clear, melting dark eyes—features as perfect as ever came from the hands of the sculptor, and with an animation the most fascinating, varying in expression with every changing mood of the intellectual possessor. A glance at her bewitching dark eyes showed me that she was one who was naturally of a social disposition, and as we rattled away from the gloomy town, I took the liberty of opening a conversation.

"They tell me," said I, "that the route between here and Mexico is a very dangerous one to travel."

"There is little to fear," she replied, with a sweet smile and in a melodious tone, "except from the professional robbers, and they seldom harm any one who makes no resistance."

"It seems strange to me," I rejoined, "that you Mexicans should take such things a a matter of course, and deem resistance a very impolite way of treating the knights of the road, instead of boldly asserting your rights and abating the evil by a manly spirit of resistance. For myself, I must consider it the most cowardly of proceeding, for any respectable party to set out prepared to quietly gratify the cupidity of the *ladrones*, and unprepared to treat them to their just deserts."

"Every traveler, Senor," she replied, "should, before setting out, count the cost of his journey, and as of course it is natural he should value his life highly, it seems to me natural that he should pay a certain sum for positive safety rather than put that life in jeopardy. For instance, in travelling from Vera Cruz to Mexico, if he will first reckon that so much is the fair by the diligencia, and that so much will we required for entertainment on the way, and so much for the contingency you speak of, he will then have the exact cost between two points; and if he will look at the whole as the sum total of his journey, he will not seem to be robbed by any one party more than another."

"That," I replied, "may be, I believe is, the Mexican mode of doing business, but does not tally with the preconceived idea of us foreigners."

"But every one," replied the fair speaker, "should conform to the customs of the country he visits."

"And do you then go prepared for this highway robbery? and have you no fear in thus journeying by yourself?"

"Well, Senor, what can I do? I am, as you perceive, an unprotected lady; who, for certain reasons am required to make the journey between Perote and the Capital some twice or thrice a year, and you could not expect me to go prepared to resist an armed band! As to fear, I will not deny I have my share of that; but, so far, I have never met with any rough treatment, and of course I trust to the saints that my fortune will ever be as propitious."

"And you have really been robbed on your journey back and forth?" I inquired.

"I think I have paid my share to the *ladrones* for my transit through their country!" she laughed.

"And you expect to continue a repetition of the same for the rest of your life?"

"Who knows?" she replied. "At least I hope to be always prepared."

"And your fellow travellers," said I; "have you never seen any disposed to resist these unlawful acts?"

"Once, Senor, an American and an Englishman, who were in the same diligencia with me, fired upon the robbers, killing one and wounding two"

"And did the robbers fire back?"

"Yes, but fled immediately, but fortunately injured none of our party."

"As I should have expected," returned I. "You were not robbed on that occasion, I suppose?"

"We were not, Senor: but the two foreigners subsequently paid dearly for their resistance; for in journeying back and forth, both were killed, separate and at different times, near the same spot. You see those crosses by the side of the road, Senor?"

"I have observed them frequently, but here they seem to be much more numerous," I replied, looking forth from the vehicle.

"Each stands on the spot where some one has met a violent death," she rejoined; "and as we go along, we will call our attention to those which mark the places where the foreigners met theirs."

"Do you know," said I, "that I am resolved to emulate their example, let the consequences be what they may?"

"Holy saints defend us!" she exclaimed; "you are not in earnest, Senor?"

"Seriously so, I assure you!"

"You would only bring certain death upon us both."

"Say, rather, I should lighten the expenses of the journey—for your knights of the road understand retreat as well as advance—and you yourself have acknowledged that firm resistance put them to flight at once."

"But there were numbers opposed to them, Senor and you are only one."

"But fortunately I have a couple of revolvers, which, in two good hands, amount to some ten or a dozen shots, and my friends have repeatedly told me I am not a bad marksman."

"Ah! Santa Maria! you will think better of this Senor—the very idea of resistance terrifies me!"

"But not the idea of robbers?"

"Because I have never met with violence."

We continued to converse in a similar strain for some time longer—my fair companion gradually changing the subject, and seeming much interested in myself. I learned that her family name was Valerde, that she was unmarried, that her father and brother were officers in the army, and so forth, and so on; and in return I gave her my own name, stated something of my history, business and prospects, and altogether became more communicative than I would advise any friend to be with any stranger of either sex in a strange country.

As we continued our journey, the conversation gradually changing from one thing to another, Senorita Paula suddenly brought it back to the point where it first opened.

"We are coming upon a dangerous part of the road," she said; "are you still resolved to defend yourself if assailed?"

"With your permission, Senorita?"

"I don't think it advisable," she replied, "but still if such is your intention, I think it no more than right that you should give me a chance to take a part in my defence, since my risk of danger will be as great as yours."

"And have you really the nerve, after all, to defend yourself?" I inquired.

"If I had the means, Senor."

"I have two pistols," said I; "if you will accept one of them it is at your service."

"You are very kind Senor—but can I fire it?"

"With ease, Senorita;" and producing one of my revolvers, I explained to her the manner in which it was to be used.

"And this you say, will shoot some half a dozen times?"

"I think it safe to calculate that five charges out of six will explode, Senorita."

"A very formidable weapon, indeed!" she replied; "and with such I can almost fancy we are safe. You have another, you say, like this?"

I produced it.

"What a beautiful invention!" she observed, reaching over and taking it from my hand. Then extending her hands, one revolver in each, she continued: "Armed like this, one might almost count himself safe against a host! You say this is fired in this manner?" she proceeded, cocking one of the weapons as she spoke, and pointing it toward the road.

"Have a care, Senorita, or you will discharge it!"

The words were scarcely uttered, when her fingers pressed the trigger, and one of the barrels exploded with a sharp report. A minute after, and while I was gently chiding her, we heard a loud, quick tramp of horses, and several sharp, rapid exclamations. The next moment our conveyance was stopped suddenly and we saw ourselves surrounded by some eight or ten mounted men, one of whom, in a loud voice exclaimed:—

"Yield, you prisoners, or die!"

"Quick, Senorita!" said I, extending my hand; "quick! in Heaven's name! give me one of those weapons, for now is the time for decisive action!"

"Nay," she replied, putting the weapons behind her, "you will be too hasty. Let them suppose we yield—let them open the door."

"O, no! it will then be too late!"

As I spoke, the door was suddenly thrown open, and three or four swarthy, heavily-bearded men presented themselves to my view.

'Quick, Senorita, for the love of God?" I cried, grasping at her arm.

"Hold!" she exclaimed, presenting one of my own revolvers at my head. "Resistance is useless—you are our prisoner!"

"Good God!" I exclaimed, perfectly astounded; "*our* prisoner, did you say? It is not possible that one so fair and lovely as yourself, is in any manner connected with these banditti!"

"It is even so, Senor," she replied with one of her most bewitching smiles, still keeping one of my own weapons turned against myself, and significantly pointing the other to the door. "You will oblige us by stepping forth and giving yourself into the care of these gentlemen who will see that you are treated as a brave man should be, but who will trouble you mean time for any little change and valuables you might have to spare!"

There seemed to be no help for it—the beautiful Senorita Paula Valerde was a spy and accomplice of the *ladrones*. She had entered the diligencia at Perote for no other purpose than to ascertain the exact condition of things inside, and be able to signalize her associates as she passed along, so that they might know exactly in what manner to conduct themselves, and make their work sure, without risk. By a simple stratagem she had obtained my arms, just at the point where she knew the attack would be made; and her discharge of the pistol as if by accident, was the sign to show them that all was secure.

"I acknowledge myself conquered by being outwitted?" said I, bowing to la Senorita.

Then turning to the robbers, who had now collected in a body, in front of the door of the diligencia, I continued:—

"Gentlemen, will you permit me to alight and make you some valuable presents? In the language of your country, all I have is yours."

The leader of the party bowed politely in return, and said, with a grim smile:—

"Si, Senor, we should be most happy to receive anything which so distinguished a traveller may have to bestow."

With this I quietly stepped from the vehicle; and one quick, searching glance put me in possession of the whole state of affairs.—The diligencia had been stopped in a wild, gloomy place, and the driver was sitting carelessly on his box, taking everything as a matter of course. He might also be an accomplice of the robbers, or he might not, but in either case there was but little hope of assistance from him—any attempt of the kind would ceriainly bring upon him a severe punishment, sooner or later. I glanced up and down the road, where it wound between dark, overshadowing trees, but discovered nothing to give me any hope. The robbers, some eight or ten in number, and all well armed, were collecting around me, part of them mounted, and the others standing on their feet, holding their mustangs by the bridle. Looking upon my case as a desperate one, so far as being plundered was concerned, I still retained my presence of mind, and now stood singly between numbers; but the idea of yielding tamely to this outrage was repugnant to my very nature, and I resolved to put the least favorable opportunity for defence and retaliation to the strongest test.

"Will you accept this purse?" said I, producing one that held several gold coins, and handing it the chief of the *ladrones*.

"Thank you, Senor! you are very kind," he said, as he took it in his hand, with a polite bow, and chinked the money.

"This diamond pin may prove acceptable to your friend," I added, as I quietly removed it from the bosom of my shirt, and handed it to the *gentleman* on his left, who received it in the same polite manner. "This diamond ring I trust you will retain as a keep sake," I continued, drawing the jewel from my finger and presenting it to a third. "I beg your pardon, Senores," I pursued, glancing at the Senorita Paula, who, with my pistols still in her possession, was quietly standing within the diligencia, regarding the whole proceeding with one of her sweetest smiles. "I must not forget this beautiful lady!" "I have here," I went on, at the same time producing the article, "a very beautiful gold snuff box—set, as you perceive, with diamonds—will your ladyship honor me by accepting this, as a slight token of my regard for the pleasure afforded me by your company and conversation?"

"You are a very gallant gentleman, Senor," she laughed, taking the two revolvers in one fair hand, and presenting the other.

I reached the box toward her—but my hand trembled a little, and just as the present was about to touch her fingers, it slipped and fell between us!

"A thousand pardons, Senorita, for awkwardness," I said, as I bent down to pick it up.

Now was the all important moment—the moment of life and death! All were in a measure off their guard; and one quick, furtive glance showed me that the girl still held my weapons carelessly in one hand, with the other remaining extended for the prize. I lifted the box carefully; but as I raised myself, I gave a wild, startling yell; and as the Senorita started back, I, with the quickness of lightning, seized both weapons, and wrenched them from her.

To wheel and commence firing upon the party was now the work of a moment. The first shot fortunately stretched out the chief; the second took effect on the one nearest to him; and by the time the third had been sent to its mission, there arose one simultaneous yell of dismay, and the astounded robbers began to scatter in every direction. I had no disposition to follow them, however; another minute they might rally and turn upon me; and springing forward I grasped the reins of a freed mustang, and vaulted into the saddle. One more glance around me showed me the Senorita Paula upon the body of the chief, her laughter changed to grief, and some of the scattered cowards bringing their weapon to bear upon me.

"Adois, Senorita and Senors," said I, bitterly, "he laughs best who laughs last."

The next moment I was dashing away down the road, the half-rallied robbers pouring after me a volley, but fortunately not touching their mark. They would doubtless have followed me in hot pursuit, but for the wholesome dread they had of my still undischarged weapon. As it was, I escaped, and entered the town of Puebla in triumph; where, it is almost needless to add, a narrative of my exploit made me a hero and a lion, for the time. Here I sold my captured mustang and trappings, for enough to indemnify me for what I had disposed of in the way of presents, and the next day saw me an inside passenger of the same diligencia, en route for Mexico, where I arrived in safety, without any further event worthy of note.

What became of the robbers and their beautiful accomplice I never learned; but the lesson taught me on that journey I have not forgotten; and during the remainder of my stay in that country no pretty woman ever had the honor to be my business confidante, or of getting possession of my trusty and unfailing revolvers.

Terrific Earthquake in Ecuador ---City of Quito Destroyed.

The Guayaquil correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes the following account of a very destructive earthquake in Ecuador:

I have to record a most terrific disaster at Quito, the capitol of this Republic, involving a great destruction of life and property.

On the 22d of March, at about half past 8 o'clock, a. m., a severe earthquake destroyed nearly the entire city of Quito. Nearly all the Government buildings, churches and convents, and a large number of private residences have been destroyed; and many others are so badly injured that they cannot be occupied. Property to the amount of some three millions of dollars has been destroyed by this fearful disaster. But the most distressing feature is the destruction of human life—some 3,000 souls, it is supposed, have perished in the ruins. The greatest distress and consternation prevailed at Quito when the mail left for this place. Thousands of persons have been left houseless, and the Government and Church are not only too poor to afford relief to the houseless and destitute, but are without means to rebuild the public edifices. The poor sufferers will have to shift for themselves, unless relief is sent from abroad.

It is reported that a number of small towns to the North of Quito have also been destroyed, and in this city the shock was severely felt and did some damage to a few houses, but our buildings are so constructed as to withstand more than an ordinary shock of earthquake.

The blockading squadron is still before this city, and business of all kinds, in consequence, in completely paralyzed.

Later from Havana.

The Isabel arrived at Charleston on the 27th instant, with dates to the 24th. The correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* thus speaks of the rumored expedition to that island:

"The stupid report published in the New York Sun, of the 13th inst., of this island being in a 'state of revolt,' is almost too ridiculous to call for notice. Why, a single hundred of the people could not assemble without the police, perhaps the military, being upon them. How then can any plan of a revolt be matured?"

The elephant is not the greatest beast in the world. He abhors tobacco.

Distrust of the People.

In this country there have always been many politicians belonging, as their occasions might serve, to different parties, who have been distinguished by no characteristic more marked than their distrust of the people.

This distrust is shown in various ways;—in contempt, sometimes, for what they call "the populace," or the "popular" judgment and taste; at other times, by disregard of the most assured manifestation of the personal popularity of public functionaries; and, by efforts to play upon those whom they despise, or at least doubt, by various sorts of tricks, stratagem, and imposture.

The instincts of some, and honest impulses of others, among such men, naturally drive them into opposition to the Democracy; and the more candid and disinterested among them have, at different eras of our political history, openly avowed their antagonism under the names of Federalists or Whig.—With the leaders and the rank and file of this sort it is easy to deal; they are open and above board; and at the least, as well as at the best, they are quite harmless.

Candid and honest enough to express their hearty, if not rancorous, distrust of Democracy, they must be ever in a hopeless minority in a Nation wherein, by the very nature of our political institutions and social life, and individual aspirations, Democracy must be paramount in some form or other.

But, from time to time—as at this hour—there have been found persons making noisy and incessant professions of attachment to the Democratic cause—assuming the name of "the party"—and boastfully pretending to express its opinions and feelings, and yet ignoring the deliberate and settled, the wise and dispassionate judgment of the people.—These persons are notable to every attentive observer for every quality which can designate and define the spirit and the aims of faction.

At present they display their factious animus by the intemperance and unscrupulousness of their attacks upon the Chief Magistracy. Mr. Buchanan could not, of course, by his policy, or his patronage, or countesies, satisfy the personal and variant, and, in many instances, contradictory views and wishes of these self-seeking pretenders to authoritative position and leadership in the Democratic ranks. So they magnanimously deserted the Administration at an important crisis, fancying they would not only preserve what character they possessed, in the act of desertion, but also transfer the masses, by whom they professed to be backed into the camp of the opposition. This fancy, we presume, is now patent to themselves as the merest illusion. They are not recognized by the adversaries of Democracy as quite so mighty by talents, influence, or character, political, social or personal, as they expected to be acknowledged; and they are acute enough to discover also that the people, of whom they never thought, except as a mass to be cajoled, or wheedled, or squeezed into such form as suited their desires and aims, are still the hearty friends and ready supporters of the Chief Magistrate.—*Washington Constitution.*

Important from Utah.

A correspondent writing from Great Salt Lake City, under date of April 2, says:

There is great excitement existing in this Territory, and things are in a worse condition even than they have ever been before or after the advent of the army. In plain words, and to give you some idea of affairs here, the feeling has reached the culminating point, and we are on the very eve of open hostilities. This has been brought about by the firm and manly stand of the two judges of the United States District Court, Sinclair and Cradlebaugh, who, in their endeavors to ferret out the numerous murders that have been committed, have excited the apprehensions of the Mormons, who have done all in their power to prevent it. The reason for this is obvious; a full investigation might implicate some of the leading men in the church or, at all events, show that these dreadful outrages were committed by the authority of the church. Mormon grand juries have failed to present indictments for these bloody deeds, although their attention was especially called to them by the judges; and even when they did find a bill for an offence of an inferior grade, Mormon juries would acquit.

The great theatre of strife, and which has radiated throughout the whole Territory, is at Provo, about forty miles distant from this city, where judge Cradlebaugh is trying to hold court; I say trying, for although he has been sitting now nearly a month, nothing has been done. The bishops of the church, and many of the people, have fled—their consciencies probably suggesting the propriety of such a course. Judge Cradlebaugh, seeing the manifestations when he opened his court, made a requisition upon Gen. Johnston for a company of troops to guard prisoners and protect the lives of witnesses which had been threatened. To this requisition Gen. Johnston promptly responded, and they have been there ever since. This safeguard to the court, witnesses and prisoners, has aroused the indignation of all Mormondom, and they talk "big." An appeal was made to Gov. Cumming, under the impression that he could have then removed, and forthwith a solemn protest is issued, protesting against the presence of the troops.

The Governor had been to Provo a few days since, and while there wrote a letter to General Johnston, requesting him to withdraw them or remove them to a greater distance from the city. General Johnston declined to interfere in the matter, and stated that the troops were there under a requisition from Judge Cradlebaugh, and were subject to his orders. This was a "stunner."—As the excitement increased, and threats of the militia and people rising to expel the troops, Gen. Johnston sent up nine additional companies on his own hook, in case of outbreak to protect the company which was there by order of the court, and they camped six miles distant. Within the last few days, however, things have assumed such an attitude that it was deemed prudent to remove them three miles nearer. Should there be a collision, look out for "tall timber."

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

Manufactures in the South---Their Utility, both Direct and Incidental.

We know of no single measure which we should more like to see carried into effect than the establishment of manufactures in the Southern States. And, this for reasons alike special and general, for the benefit of those States themselves, and the country at large.

But can manufacturing industry be there prosecuted, i. e., can the requisite means, materials, and facilities be had there?

Why not, we ask? Why should not the South produce cotton fabrics at all events, and these not for home consumption solely, but for foreign supply, if need were? Look at present modes of proceeding, and tell us if they were authorized by any principle of political economy?

Thus, the cotton growers send the product of their own acres either across the broad Atlantic or to a far northern destination on this continent for its transmutation into fabrics for the use of themselves and of their dependents. In the latter alternative, it goes hundreds of miles, by a circuitous journey, through the hands of several factors, each of whom must receive a commission for his services—aboard steamers and railway locomotives, all exacting transportation dues to its remote northern goal. Having here been wrought into fabrics, the cost coming out of the raw material, it takes the return track, paying a portion of the same charges over again, and at last reaches the original sender, who thus pays for this product of his own field, in its transformed condition, a price covering all these outlays, the transformation and two fold journey inclusive.

If the cotton goes eastward, in lieu of northward, it must defray the expenses of two voyages across the Atlantic with sundry other charges superadded, before reaching, in useable shape, the original producer.

Now is there a stringent necessity or any valid reason for such course of proceeding?

None—none whatever! Growing the cotton on his own lands, the Southerner, with slight cost and trouble, might transfer it directly from the cleaning mill to the factory, where it was to be wrought into clothes.—And then water power—steam power—fuel, whether wood or coal—building materials and all requisite appliance beside—are just as plenty and of as fine quality in the South as in the North, or any other section of the country.

And should it be urged that the machinery and the machinery and operatives needful to the business, are not now to be found in the South, what then? Capital does exist there, and capital at any time and in any place, can command well nigh instantaneously whatever is wanted or wished.

Thus all needful machinery might, within a brief interval, be procured at the North, while thousands of the skilful workers, of either sex, would start to morrow, on a Southern industrial migration at the prospect of steady employment and fair wages! And certainly the selfsame persons, with the same instrumentality, could manufacture, at the South, quite as good fabrics as in their present localities.

Indeed, we are told that, in one respect, cotton could be worked to greater advantage in a southern, than in a northern climate.—For the cold winter of the latter is reported so to act upon the fibre of the cotton, as to render it difficult of working—a circumstance likely to interfere with the perfection of the result—whiel the comparative mildness and equality of the former, furnish the precise conditions under which this substance is wrought most easily and to the best effect.

Indeed unless some reasons can be shown that make this product an exception, (which is believed to be impossible) why should it not come under the operation of that great Law of Nature, which intimates that all natural growths are used to greatest advantage in the region which indigenously produces them.

It being settled, then, that the South could manufacture—and that she possesses, even, peculiar facilities for so doing—we now declare, that by manufacturing industry, she would secure numerous and great benefits, alike to herself directly, and to the country at large incidentally.

Thus she might, within no long interval, double or treble her wealth and population. This point needs no elaboration, though it may be well to offer a few suggestions, to refresh the reader's memory.

But even at an increase of four or five times, it is obvious, at a glance, why in the nature of things a rapid augmentation of wealth must follow manufacturing industry.

But not the manufacturers alone are advantaged by manufactures, but farmers and mechanics of every kind find an enhanced demand for whatever they produce, and a large value put thereon. And while all the various vocations and pursuits of life are called into being and high activity by manufacturing industry, as the originating cause, all the improvements of an advanced civilization, i. e., the canal, the railway, the telegraph, &c., naturally follow not less. And a greatly multiplied population is a necessary result of the very processes by which these several effects are produced.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

T. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, May 12, 1859.

FOR CONGRESS,

DAVID COLEMAN,

OF BUNCOMBE.

Rail Road Speaking.

The undersigned proposes to address the people of Buncombe County at the following times and places, on the subject of a County Subscription to the French Broad Rail Road:

At Whitson's Mills, Saturday,	May 14.
Cathey's Store, Homony, Thursday,	" 19.
Sherman's, Bent Creek, Saturday,	" 21.
Weaver's Store, Reems Creek, Thursday,	" 26.
Turkey Creek Muster Ground, Saturday,	" 28.

The friends and opponents of the proposed subscription are alike invited to attend.

Will the friends of the Road see that these appointments are generally made known to the respective neighborhoods, and urge the people to turn out, and hear, that they may be prepared to vote understandingly?

THOS. W. ATKIN,
Editor of News.

Look at the Figures.

"*Extravagance*" is the war cry against the Democratic party. You may hear it from Know Nothing candidates for Congress, and thence downward, to the smallest party spouters. Having nothing else to bring against the party—for all its principles have received the unqualified endorsement of the American people—they ring the changes upon this one idea. Having no principles of their own, and afraid to assail the principles of the Democracy, they have resorted to this, and it constitutes their sole stock in trade. We propose to look at a little matter pertaining to the last Congress, to show with what *peculiar grace* our friend, Col. Vance, the Know Nothing candidate for Congress in this District, can make this charge of extravagance against the Democratic party.

We have before us the Report made to the Senate by Mr. Clay, the Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the Pension Bill from the House of Representatives, entitled "An act granting pensions to the officers and soldiers of the war with Great Britain of 1812, and those engaged in the Indian wars during that period." The committee in their investigations of the subject, addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, inquiring the aggregate and annual sums of money that would be required to pay the pensions allowed by this bill, and the additional pension agents and clerks of the Pension Bureau rendered necessary by the passage of the Bill.

The Secretary communicates all the information in his possession, founded upon the most reliable data, and the conclusion of the whole matter is—

1. The sum necessary to be appropriated at once, to bring the claims allowed by the bill down to the close of the late Congress, would have been $29,760,710.

2. The average sum annually requisite thereafter would be $8,000,000 for the next ten years.

3. That the aggregate sum necessary to extinguish all claims that may be preferred under the bill would not be less than $103,000,000.

4. That the increase of pension agents and clerks, rendered necessary by the bill, would require an annual appropriation of $355,000.

It will be observed that to meet the arreages of pensions granted by this bill, it would have been necessary for the last Congress to have made an appropriation of *twenty-nine millions seven hundred and sixty thousand seven hundred and ten dollars!*

That to meet the yearly demands upon the Treasury created by this bill, Congress would have to make an appropriation of *eight million eight hundred thousand dollars!*

That the aggregate sum necessary to meet the requirements of this extraordinary bill, would *only* be the *moderate* sum of *one hundred and three million of dollars!!*

That to this enormous sum is to be added the annual amount of *three hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars*, to pay the agents and clerks necessary to disburse it!!

Now bear in mind that this calculation is made by the Secretary of the Interior, who has at command every possible facility for making it accurate. He informs us, moreover, that in his opinion the amount will be much larger, as such calculations, however carefully made, are always found to fall short. In this opinion of the honorable Secretary the Senate Committee fully concurred, and consequently the Senate very wisely rejected the bill.

It is a notorious fact, and one, too, which should not be overlooked, that appropriations of this sort never reach fully those for whom they are intended. It is a safe calculation to say, that fully one half of all the moneys and lands appropriated by Congress to the soldiers go into the pockets of stock jobbers, brokers and speculators. Who furnishes the money with which such bills are always "engineered" through Congress? Is it the soldier, who is *ostensibly* to be benefitted by them? Of course not—every one knows that. Then who pays the "fiddler?"—We will tell you: it is those same Wall street and other brokers and stock jobbers, who are annually realizing fortunes by the passage of such bills, and who hover about Congress like carrion birds, watching for their prey. These are facts—notorious facts—known and read of all men, and no responsible man will deny them.

Now let it be remembered that Hon. Z. B. Vance voted for that bill—voted away over *one hundred million* of the people's money at one dash, and yet he talks about Democratic extravagance—says the Administration of James Buchanan is ruining the country by its extravagance!! But for the wisdom and economy of a Democratic Senate this enormous amount of money would have been collected out of the people, and gone (the greater part of it) into the pockets of speculators.

When next Mr. Vance talks of Democratic extravagance, just think of this Pension Bill and its long tailed consequences, and remember that the name of Z. B. VANCE stands recorded upon the journals of Congress in favor of it.

☞On Tuesday morning last we were visited with refreshing showers of rain.

The County Subscription. Again.

We trust our readers will not think we are over zealous, in so repeatedly calling attention to the subject indicated by the heading of this article. That we are deeply concerned, we freely confess, and think our concern should be felt and shared by every citizen of French Broad Valley. Our destiny as a people hinges, to a very great extent, upon the vote to be taken on the first Thursday in June. If the people decline to ratify the action of the Magistrates, and say at the polls that they are unwilling to make a County Subscription to the French Broad Rail Road, it will cast a damper upon the project which will effectually crush it out for the next quarter of a century. The other counties which have submitted similar propositions to the people are waiting anxiously to see the action of Buncombe, and will, in a very great degree, be controlled by it. They know that union of effort is essential to success, and should Buncombe prove recreant, they would abandon the work in despair.

We have everything to encourage us to hope for the success of the work. We have reliable information from Charleston, to the effect that the business men and capitalists of that city are looking anxiously and favorably upon this route; and we are assured that if the people of this Valley manifest a determination to do what they can, Charleston is ready to step forward and assist liberally in the construction of the Road. It must be so, for the people of Charleston know that this is the nearest and cheapest route by which they can reach the Valley of the Mississippi. If the object Charleston has in view were merely to reach Knoxville, then this route is *nine miles* the nearest and by millions of dollars the cheapest.—But if the object is to reach Morristown, and thus secure a connection with the East Tennessee and Virginia Road, and with the Kentucky Road, leading directly to Cincinnati, then this is the shortest route by *fifty-one* miles—making a difference in the cost of construction of nearly four millions of dollars. These facts, we say, are well known to the citizens of Charleston, and to suppose that they are indifferent to them, is absurd. We repeat, they are ready to help us, if we show a disposition to help ourselves.

The tax which will be necessary to meet the interest on the proposed subscription is really so trifling, that we deem it an insult to our people to suppose that it will form an objection in their minds. There is not a man in the county who cannot pay it and never feel that he is the poorer, while every one must be largely a gainer, for the money, and much more, will be spent in our midst, diffused among the laboring classes.

Then, fellow-citizens, let us march up to the ballot box on the first Thursday in June and vote "*Subscription*"—aye, proudly vote it, and show to the world that we are willing to help ourselves—to put our own shoulders to the wheel—and we shall soon find warm and generous friends flocking to our assistance. Who is so poor spirited as to desire others to do the whole work for him?—Who does not wish to have *something*, be it ever so little, invested in the glorious enterprise, that he may point to it in coming years as a monument of the patriotic and enlightened liberality of the noble sons of Buncombe?

☞A bill has been introduced into the House of Assembly of Canada, "for the protection of spendthrifts, and the custody and disposal of their real and personal property."

DEATH OF BISHOP DOANE.—A dispatch announces, not unexpectedly, the decease of the Rev. George Washington Doane, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey.

FIT FOR THE OFFICE.—We learn that Mr. J. R. S. Bond, editor and proprietor of the Mendota Press, Illinois, has lately been elected overseer of the poor. He says that his long experience in the printing business gives him the most admirable qualification for that office.

☞A letter from Texas states that Gen. Sam Houston is the candidate for Governor in that State of the independent or anti-convention Democrats, in opposition to Gov. Runnels, the candidate of the convention Democrats.

☞It is stated that on his return to New York, Mr. Sickles will take immediate steps to procure a divorce.

☞The N. O. Picayune intimates that Mr. Speaker Orr is a candidate for the first vacancy in the South Carolina delegation to the United States Senate.

☞The Hon. Lynn Boyd, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, is lying at the point of death at his residence in Kentucky. His disease is diabetes.

☞Hon. John A. Gilmer was nominated for Congress in the 6th District, at an "American" Convention held at Graham on the 3d instant.—Mr. Gilmer will probably be re-elected, but that does not change our conviction that he is totally unfit to represent a Southern constituency.

DEATH OF DETOCQUEVILLE.—One of the most illustrious writers of France, whose name is familiar to American readers, has passed away.—Mons. DeTocqueville died recently at his residence, near Lannes, France.

SENATOR CLINGMAN.—At Queen Victoria's last levee Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, was presented by Mr. Dallas.

POOR BRIGHAM.—Letters from Utah say that Brigham Young's health is rapidly failing, and that he means to fly the country.

Our Alabama exchanges come to us freighted with calls of public meetings to adopt measures to adopt measures to prevent the spread of the small pox, which is prevailing in many of the counties of that state.

☞Bishop Otey, of Tennessee, who has been dangerously ill at his residence in Memphis, is now recovering.

☞The colored people of Chicago, at a formal meeting on Monday evening, which was very numerously attended, adopted resolutions declaring it the imperative duty of every free colored man in the United States to emigrate to Hayti, and appointed a committee to open a correspondence on the subject with that republic.

"Six Days Shalt Thou Labor."

A cotemporary truthfully remarks that vice, immorality and crime have rapidly increased within the past few years. Many causes have been assigned for this deplorable state of affairs, but the true one has been overlooked. The main cause is, we apprehend, to be found in that great change in the habits of our people which all thinking men deplore and which the aged so often refer to—a change superinduced by the false, hurtful and pestiferous dogma that labor is disgraceful. This great error, we regret to see, has taken deep root and will destroy multiplied thousands of the youth of our country before it is eradicated.

In the good old times, boys and girls, when not at school, were employed in something useful. Now, they pass their time in listless idleness, hurtful amusement, and vicious practices. This is the cause of the vast increase of crime among us.

The command at the head of this article is, as the reader doubtless knows, a portion of the decalogue—God's own law, delivered to Moses on Sinai. It is not merely permissive, but imperative. "Thou shalt labor." It does not read—"Ye may labor." The command to labor six days, is just as imperative as that to abstain from it on the Sabbath. To talk about an idle christian, therefore, is just as preposterous as to speak of a holy devil! Various passages of Scripture besides the decalogue might be quoted to prove that men are required to be employed. Paul urges the believers "to be diligent in business," and denounces certain idle persons in some of the churches, as busy-bodies, stirring up strife, &c.

Man is taught to labor by the light of nature. It does not require revelation to teach him thus. All nature is busy in all departments—animal, vegetable and mineral. Every thing labors, from the very smallest animalcule to the monstrous leviathan of the mighty deep—nothing is idle, from the smallest particle of matter to the vast worlds of which the universe is composed—the sun, moon and stars—all, all, are in motion—there is no idleness among them.

Labor is a universal law. Why, then, should man alone be idle? Employment is an absolute necessity of human existence. If not usefully employed, man must be engaged in the service of the devil. 'The devil finds work for idle hands to do,' is as striking a truth as ever was uttered by human wisdom.

'Idleness is crime!' Turn and twist as we may, we cannot escape the force of this truth. No idle man can be a good citizen, much less a good christian. Labor is necessary to man's happiness, and the handmaid of virtue. No idle man can be happy or contented, if he has the wealth of Crœsus, the wisdom of Solomon, the beauty of Adonis and the bravery of Cæsar—none of which attributes are attainable without labor. Education and high moral training are not of themselves sufficient safe guards of virtue. We know many young men of good education, of fine talents, the sons of pious parents, and the hope of their declining years, who in spite of their excellent moral training and other superior advantages, are the *habitues* of vile resorts and make night hideous with their bacchanalian revels in the streets, all because they were suffered to grow up in idleness. These cases are by no means rare. On the other hand we may safely affirm that we have never known a really useful and good man who was an idle boy.

In conclusion, we would kindly and affectionately advise boys and young men daily loafing about the streets of our towns to seek some useful employment at once. They cannot all enter the learned professions, so called. But they can get some sort of employment, and all employments which are useful are alike honorable.

The Ideal Negro.

In the Atlantic Monthly for May, is an article entitled "A Trip to Cuba," said to be written by Richard H. Dana, Jr., of Boston. It speaks as follows of the Negro:

There were many negroes, together with whites of every grade; and some of our number, leaning over the side, saw, for the first time, the raw material out of which Northern Humanitarians have spun so fine a skein of compassion and sympathy.

Now, we who write, and they for whom we write, are all orthodox upon this mighty question: we have all made our confession of faith in private and in public, we all, on suitable occasions, walk up and apply the match to the keg of gunpowder which is to blow up the Union, but which, somehow, at the critical moment, fails to ingite. But you must allow us one heretical whisper—very small and low.

The negro of the North is an ideal negro; it is the negro refined by white culture, elevated by white blood, instructed even by white iniquity;—the negro among negroes is a coarse, grinning, flat-footed, thick-skulled creature, ugly as Caliban, lazy as the laziest of brutes, chiefly ambitious to be of no use to any in the world. View him as you will, his stock in trade is small; he has but the tangible instincts of all creatures—love of life, of ease, and of offspring. For all else he must go to school to the white race, and his discipline must be long and laborious.—Nassau, and all that we saw of it, suggested to us the unwelcome question, whether compulsory labor be not better than none. But as a question I gladly leave it, and return to the simple narration of what befell.

☞The Walhalla Banner announces the death of P. Gunn, one of the contractors of the Blue Ridge Rail Road.

☞The Pittsburg papers say a divorce mania has broken out in that place, and a large number of decrees of separation are granted. On Saturday last, six couples were separated in this way.

DEATH FROM SEIDLITZ POWDERS.—A Miss Riley, of Indiana, who was visiting in the family of Hon. W. E. Niblack, of the same State, met her death in a singular manner. She mixed a Seidlitz Powder in two different glasses, and instead of pouring them together before drinking, drank them off separately, when the effervescence occurred in the stomach, partially strangling her. In the excitement, a dose of mustard was given to make her vomit what she had taken, and a physician sent for, but before he arrived she was a corpse.—*New Haven Register.*

The Highwayman's Old Abode.

A Reminiscence of John A. Murrell.

The Memphis Appeal of the 24th, gives the following reminiscence of a man who figures extensively in the criminal annals of Tennessee:

We do not know that an item from "across the water," from the marsh and brakeland soil of our sister State of Arkansas, would be inappropriate as an item of local interest.—About seven miles above Charlie Morris's new "Idle Wild," or more appropriately, "Pacific Place," so-called after the ill fated steamer which, several years ago, encountered a snag at Plumb Orchard Point, and finding her damages mortal, she ran out, and ere her line was made fast to an aged cotton wood, she sank to rise no more, at the sloping point of a bar where she is still sleeping, pacific and pacifically. But to the point: In the rear of the Island 37, not a bayuo from the main shore, or old river, is Shawnee Village, in Mississippi county, Ark. The old village has been thrown into a farm, which has been cultivated by Dr. McGavock for nearly a quarter of a century past. This retired spot was the rendezvous of Tennessee's notorious highwayman, John A. Murrell, and his followers. His rude log hut of unhewn timber, and those of his clans, yet mark the spot.—Decay has marred their original outline, but the fallen heaps, the old moss clad logs, where creeps the adder, and chirps the cricket, still speak, and in soft accents like an echo at midnight. The horror of human frailty arises before us in the name of Murrell, the outlaw. Shawnee village embraces, if we recollect aright, the Murrell grounds, along a ridge known as Dilly Dark Ridge, bordering on Peach Bayou, which empties into Dilly Dark Lake.

The old sycamore tree, once the council shade of our hero, was blown down by the winds, in the winter of 1856. Its venerable trunk could doubtless speak more than was recorded on the saddle skirts of Virgil Stewart, could nature but have written upon its leaves the history of premeditative crime. We could have wished that time, the ruthless "Woodman, could have spared that tree," and let the old sycamore stand. Since it has fallen, it became necessary to remove it for the plowshare, and during last summer, a "mill," as the natives term it, was plowed up, which was used by Murrell for manufacturing the bogus one dollar. This financial machine has been sent to Washington, and now occupies a place in the archives of our capital's curiosities. Poor Murrell has passed away; his stalwart form was emaciated by hardship and disease, during his long incarceration; but he lived to complete the term of years assigned him by justice, to work as a criminal blacksmith. When the expiration of his term came, he was loth to leave the place of his confinement; he felt as if the world knew him and his deeds, and as to living again free as in the heyday of his boyhood, he could not. The sneers of his fellowmen were to him the same as the dungeon halls within which he dwelt for ten years.—Finally, Murrell, at the persuasion of his friends, wandered to East Tennessee, where he lived but a short time, and died of consumption, the disease doubtless being contracted in prison. His grave is in the neighborhood of the Bon Air Springs, upon the Cumberland mountain. His remains were disinterred and decapitated, and then placed back. The skull is now in the possession of a medical college East.

Wonders.

Bishop Pierce, in a letter to the Charleston Christian Advocate, from Texas, relates the following marvels in the vegetable and animal kingdoms. We believe every word the Bishop says, but had we told the half he relates, we should quarrel with no one for having doubts!

"Texas is a rare country in more ways than I have time to describe; but you must allow me to indulge a little in the marvellous. I have seen in various papers accounts of a very strange production of the oaks last fall, especially in Eastern Texas. It is called oak wheat, simply because it resembled in shape a grain of wheat. Nevertheless it was larger and perfectly white. It grew on the leaves of the Red Oak, one grain (if I may so call it) on each side, and the two directly opposite. The crop of acorns was a failure, and this seemed to be an effort of nature to supply the want. The trees abounded with this production, and the ground beneath was covered with them after a wind or a shower. The hogs grew fat upon them. I examined them carefully; they had the flavor, and were almost identical in appearance with the germ of an acorn. They were not the nut-galls, with which we are all familiar, but entirely different in form, color and every thing. It may have been the production of an insect—an excrescence flavored by chemical laws with the sap of the tree on which it grew. I cannot tell, I never saw any thing like it before.

"Mine host at Austin calls his country home Mount Wonder, an appropriate name, you will think, when you read the following statements. I tell the tale as 'twas told to me, and vouched for by many respectable witnesses. I will begin with the vegetables. In a crop of turnips he found ten weighing one hundred and sixty pounds—one weighed eighteen pounds. He had a cabbage stalk three years old, which had on it, at one time, one hundred and sixty-three heads, making a circle ten feet three inches in diameter.—What are you stretching your eyes about?—Well, you say, that's wonderful for a dry, "droughthy" country. Yes, it is, and the people came twenty or thirty miles to see it. When I heard this statement I puckered my mouth and whistled, but the narrator summoned his witnesses and proved it.

"Next, we will turn to the feathered tribe. Talk about Shanghais, Dorkings and Brahma Pootras! My friend had a hen, and she laid an egg with a handle five inches and a half long. Give her the premium and we will pass on. The egg and what follows all came to pass, or was discovered within a week. First, a mule brought forth a colt; a ram had a horn upon his ear; and a sow had a litter of pigs, each having the ear mark which mine host's wife had adopted to distinguish her stock. This beats Jacob and Laban, with the brown sheep and ringstreaked, spotted and speckled goats."

Quiet conscience gives quiet sleep.

Fishing for Gudgeons.

We find the following article in the Chicago (Ill.) *Times* of the 19th inst.

A SWINDLE.—Some time last winter there was sent to this office by mail, an advertisement, to be published one time in the daily and weekly paper. The money accompanying the same being the price for the publication required, the advertisement was inserted. It was as follows:

TIME IS MONEY—SEND US ONE dollar by mail and we will send you our new and infallible receipe by which one washer can do an ordinary washing for eight or ten persons, in good order, in less than 30 minutes, without soap, without rubbing, without injuring the health, or making the hands sore, and at a cost of less than eight cents for each washing! All articles used by this mode of washing are kept by every family. Address

BELL & HILLMER, Travisville, Tenn.

If you doubt the above, send us your pledge of honor that you will immediately send us one dollar if the receipt is as good as above stated, (also two magistrates certificates of your honesty and ability) and we will send you the receipt in advance.

fe20&wit.

Now, although upon its face this advertisement carries the mark of an intended fraud, persons not experienced in such matters would be liable to be deceived by it. Such is the case of one of our subscribers in the interior of this State, who forwarded the required sum of money to the interesting "Bell and Hillmer, Travisville, Tennessee," and received by due course of mail their valuable receipt, with a line or two additional, as follows:

TRAVISVILLE, Tenn., March 30, 1859.

Dear Sir:—Yours, containing one dollar, is at hand, and for it we send you the receipt that we advertise:

RECEIPT FOR WASHING.

Dissolve half a pound of soda in two gallons of rain water, take a large towel and dip it into the mixture thus formed, and then slap it briskly on the face of the persons to be washed, (the eight or ten persons can strip themselves and stand up in a row if desired,) and by so doing the washing can be done according to our advertisement.

Yours, etc., BELL & HILLMER.

N. B. You will perceive that we have reference to a washing of the face and hands, and not a washing of sheep, clothes, feet or wool.

If the interesting town of Travisville, Tennessee, is in possession of such an institution as police, they will certainly render that place more respectable in the eyes of the world by ridding it of the presence of such scamps as "Bell & Hillmer," and providing for them more appropriate quarters in the State's prison.

In some secluded spot in the mountains of Fentress county, at a "crossroads," for aught we know, may be found the place that glories in the name of Travisville, and although "such an institution as police" has yet to be added to its renown, we have no doubt it is one of the most "respectable" places to be found, not excepting that in the interior of Illinois where resides the man who bit at the hook thrown to gudgeons. But, while "such scamps as Bell & Hillmer" deserve 'appropriate quarters in the State's prison;' and there is a law in this State to punish men who obtain money under false pretenses—we do not think the Illinois gentleman entitled to a particle of sympathy. He was too easily duped, but the experience he bought with his dollar may be of much service to him in future. We hope, however, that Bell & Hillmer will be looked after and properly cared for.—*Nashville Union and American.*

DR. BAUMACK in his travels on the cape of Good Hope says: I found very frequently among the Dutch Boors of the back country, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which they keep hung up by a thong around the neck of the bottle to a peg over their hammocks. Indeed this seems to be their sole protection against the throat and lung disorders which are quite prevalent among them. I thought it a speaking comment on the practical genius of the American people, that they should furnish the staple, I believe the only remedy this people buy to use. Asking if they used the same manufacturers Pill, they told me that better purgatives grew all around them than any body could prepare.

In a speech of Mr. Clay, on the Tariff, in 1832, we find it estimated that on the average, four or five times the original value of the raw material is superadded thereto, by the labor and skill expended upon it in manufacturing. In many instances we know this increase of value to be immeasurably greater. Thus, one pound of iron ore, costing one cent, when transmuted to steel, and made into watch-springs, sell, for $175,000!

A NEW SECT IN EUROPE.—A Paris correspondent writes:—"A curious sect of Christians called Transmigrationists, have of late become very numerous in France. Quite different from the Mormons, their character is highly moral, and their creed christian, only they include all animals in their idea of universal morality. They profess to believe that being changed after death into some animal will be their purgatory. In Germany their increase is immense."

RETIRED IN DISGUST.—The customers of a cooper out West caused him a great deal of vexation by their saving habits and persistence in getting all their tubs and casks repaired, and buying but little new work.—"I stood it, however," said he, "until one day old Sam Crabtree brought in an old bung-hole, to which he said he wanted a new barrel made. Then I quitted the business in disgust."

SICKLES.—The New York correspondent of the Charleston *News* says:

"Daniel E. Sickles, *on dit*, (who is back from Washington) is to to sail for Europe about the middle or last of June, there to spend a few months in quiet repose, and recuperate his present shattered political energies. The report that he is about to sue for a divorce is, to employ a cant phrase, all 'bosh.' Daniel and Theresa will live together at some future day as harmoniously as though nothing had happened.

A villain generally plays the coward, as if he supposed that the blackness of his heart might be redeemed by the whiteness of his liver.

Why am I a Democrat?

This is a strange question. The usual answers about political measures I need not give you, but I will tell you why. Democracy is the party of progress and of the people. You know that the Opposition never originated anything. In regard to State or national measures, what has been with them is the rule; with the Democracy it is what ought to be the measure. Democracy is not afraid to check corporate power, to aim at such policy as will make wealth equal, as near as the accidents which happen to mankind will permit. Democracy, too, is American; for, though it held in contempt the midnight Americanism, commonly called Know Nothingism, and defeated it, yet Democracy is truly American. It separates from Old World forms—from Aristocratic privilege, has helped to found new States, new law systems, new constitutions. It takes the lead in progress, in living, education, in literature and in political science. Are judges to be restricted? Democracy does it. Is a foreign power to be battled against, our territory to be saved, our national honor to be vindicated, new territory to be acquired? It is from a Democratic Administration this is looked to be accomplished; and it is. From the acquisition of Louisiana to the present day, Democracy has dared everything; acquisition and diplomacy; war, to maintain the nation's honor. Democracy, too, accomplishes what it undertakes. Does it war upon a National Bank, as inimical to public rights? Away goes the Bank, and bursts and blows to atoms, to show that Democracy is right. Does it propose a better means to preserve the public money—the Independent Treasury? It is enacted; and test of war panic and revulsion vindicate Democratic sagacity. Opposition to the Democracy never manages to pass a great measure into a law that will stay on the statute book. The national laws are the work of Democrats.

Do the Democracy inaugurate a new policy in the State? They carry it out and propriety is the result. There is a noble daring about the Democrats too; they are not always trying to be popular—they would rather be right; and in the long run they prove to be. They have bull-dog tenacity. Trifles don't discourage them or break their organization. They are the same, fifty years back, to day, and will be in matter of principle, fifty years hence. They progress, it is true, but it is in the development of ideas and measures, carrying out the great principles which lie at the foundation of the government. They go for principles and men—not men without the principles. When you are a member of the Democratic party, you are sure it is true, but that occasionally in a man or a measure, they may be somewhat mistaken, but you are sure of pledging allegiance to great principles; you are sure of effort for great truths, and you need not fear that to morrow or next day you'll have a new name, new leaders, and new principles, and have to ask, as a great opposition man once did: "Where am I to go?" The path of the Democracy is straight, steadily traversed, without turning to the right or left or northern sectional or southern disunion principle. It is upward and onward, with a march as steady and keeping step and time with the onward march of our country's glory, prosperity, and greatness. I could not be a true patriot unless I were a Democrat. Do not wonder, then, that with heart, soul, and intellect, I am a Democrat, and shall be so while life lasts. I could be nothing else.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Herald.

Politics and Religion.

The New York Tribune takes the ground that politics and religion must be united. Hear it:

"If we would have our religion worth anything—have a practical influence and a decided value—we can no more separate it from politics than from our domestic relations."

The trouble with that theory is that the politics would control the religion, not religion the politics. Wherever they have been united, this has proved to be the case. The church has degenerated into a secular and worldly institution. The general truths of Christianity are adequate to reform the world, without being mingled with any political creeds. The head of Christianity kept religion and politics totally distinct, and none of his disciples have a right to unite them unless they repudiate his example.

"Paddy," said an employer to his laborer, "you are to begin work at five in the morning, and leave at seven in the afternoon."—"Sure sir," said Paddy, "wouldn't it be better to begin at sivin in the morning, and lave at five in the afternoon?"

The lawyer who filed a bill, shaved a note, cut an acquaintance, split a hair, made an entry, got up a case, framed an indictment, empannelled a jury, put them into a box, nailed a witness, hammered a judge, and bored a whole court, all in one day, has since given up law and turned carpenter.

"Sally," said a green youth, in a venerable white hat and gray pants, through which his legs projected half-a foot—"Sally before we go into this 'ere museum to see the enchanted horse, I want to ask you somethin'." "Well, Ichabod, what is it?" "Why you see this 'ere business is gwine to cost a hull quarter of a dollar a piece, and I can't afford to spend so much for nothing. Now, ef you'll say you'll have me, darned ef I don't pay the hull on't myself—I will!" Sally made a non-committal reply, which Ichabod interpreted to suit himself, and he strode up two steps at a time, and paid the whole on't.

FASHIONABLE SOCIETY.—Somebody truly says, that "society" is a nuisance in a "fashionable" sense. It is nothing more nor less than a stiff series of absurd and cold formalities. It has no heart, any more than the Rock of Gibraltar has. The password of it is "Money"—if you've got it, or make the world *think* you have, "go in." Brush up your beaver—never mind about your character—and "go in!" Learn the set speeches of polite gossip, dress "in good taste," pretend to great respect for a sectarian creed, and keep up a fashionable outside show, and you shall safely pass with the genteel elect. Society, is 'fearfully and wonderfully made!"

One hour to-day is worth two to-morrow.
Proud looks make foul works in fair faces.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

War in Europe Inevitable.

The European news received by the Arabia and Saxonia dissipates into thin air all hope of peaceful solution of the Italian question. The latest intelligence smacks far more of the din of contending nations, the clangor of martial music and the tread of mighty armies than of quiet decorum of a conference of diplomatists and ambassadors. France, Sardinia and Austria resound with the din and preparation of an approaching war. Vast "war loans" have been readily made by the two first named countries, but the long anticipated financial disgrace has fallen upon Austria, and the Rothchilds, after hawking the scrip of Austria on every Bourse of Europe, find none who are willing to touch it. Austria, too, sagacious, though faithless, refuses to submit her destinies to a Congress of which her terrible and astute enemy the Emperor of France, holds the balance.—France, Austria, and Sardinia are all marshalling their armies for the now inevitable conflict, for professions of peace and diplomacy can no longer conceal thefact that unless Austria yields up her muchprized possessions in Italy that there must be war.

The signs of a terrible and bloody and speedy European struggle cannot be mistaken. A French army of sixty thousand men has been ordered to the confines of Piedmont. Another army of fifty thousand French soldiers are soon to be encamped near Lyons, and at a word from Louis Napoleon they are either to be precipitated upon Austria or marched into the Lompardo Venetian States. Napoleon has ordered sixty eight vessels, now at Toulon, to be ready at a day's notice to put to sea. The French vessels in the Adriatic are scudding home like a flock of frightened sea gulls, considering those waters unsafe; and the underwriters refuse to insure the freights of vessels going to Trieste and other dangerous ports. The only hope for averting a long, bloody and terrible European struggle is in Austria's surrendering her claims upon the Italian States. Will she do this? The latest news proves, beyond doubt, that she will not. Vast bodies of Austrian troops are moving from Italy. Thus she sends one day sixty thousand additional troops into Tuscany, and reserve corps of seventy thousand will be placed in Bohemia and Moravia. The people of Austria appear more keen and willing for the fray than even the masses, in Sardinia and France. In Vienna, Milan, everywhere they are clamorous for war, and the following military order of the day posted in the barracks at Milan at the command of the Emperor of Austria, is susceptible of but one interpetation:

"Austrian Soldiers—The Emperor calls you round his banners to beat down for the third time the pride of Piedmont, to expel from the third den these fanatics who destroy the tranquility of Europe. Advance against the enemies who have always fled before you. Remember the victories of 1848; remember Navara, where your foes were dispersed and annihilated. Let our watchword be, *Vive imperatore*, our rights forever."

Who, with all these indications of an approaching war, will attach the slightest importance to the pacific words of that wonderful man, who now controls not only the destinies of France, but of Europe? When preparing for war with Russia, he exclaimed with fenile softness and treachery, "the Empire is peace," and illustrated his text by sending a French army to take Sebastopol.—By suddenly espousing the cause of the Liberal party of Europe, by cencilitating England, and then Russia, he has deprived his intended victim, Austria, of the sympathies of every great Power in Europe; and by wedding a Bonaparte to the daughter of the King of Sardinia, he has provided himself with a pretext for aiding Piedmont in her desire to expel the Austrians from Italy.—His vast preparations for war, his angry words of the first of January to the Austrian Minister, and the "Sardinian marriage," have frightened Austria; and by going forth as a borrower and finding her credit sapped, she has exposed to the world her helpless national insolvency. The immense expense which he has forced upon Austria, by kindling a widespread feeling of rebellion in her Italian possessions, will make that country his easy prey when war actually begins. His talk of negotiation is intended not to avoid war, but to enable him, with the language of peace upon his lips, to complete his vast military and naval preparation before he pounces upon his victim.

Important from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5.

The steamship Quaker, City, Capt. Shufeldt, with dates from Havana to the 2nd of May, reached this port to day. The filli buster schooner African arrived off Nuevas Grande on the 7th of April, having on board thirty five men and munitions of war. An attempt to make a landing failed, owing to the swamping of their boat. The schooner then sailed for Hayti, where the party were at last accounts in a destitute condition.—The American Consul there had refused them any aid, and they have no way of leaving the island. Gen. Concha has sent a war steamer to capture them. W.

[Special Dispatch to the Charleston Courier.

NOTICE.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

WE, the undersigned, Commissioners, will sell at the Court House in

COLUMBUS,

Polk county, N. C., on Tuesday the 7th of June next, and days following, (Court week,)

28 TOWN LOTS:

In the Town of Columbus, on a credit of one and two years. We will sell some of the BEST and most beautiful Lots within the incorporation.

The public will remember that the contemplated Rail Road from Spartanburg to Paint Rock runs through this place. We have a beautiful, healthy and romantic location, together with the valuable MINERAL SPRING within one half mile of Town, offers many inducements to persons desiring a home.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to attend the sale.

W. S. MILLS,
ALEX. BRICE,
J. L. WARD,
E. E. MILLER,
D. T. SIMS,
Commissioners.

May 12, 1859. tsd

Meeting of the Trustees of the University.

A meeting of the Trustees of the University was held in the Executive office on Friday last, present, His Excellency Gov. Ellis, President of the Board, and Messrs. Bryan, Bragg, Manly, Courts, Ruffin, Hinton, Barrington, and Holden.

On motion, the President of the Board was authorized to appoint a committee of twelve members of the Board to invite the President of the United States to visit the State and be present at the next Commencement at the University—the Governor to be a member of the committee, making thirteen. Also, to invite the Hon. Jacob Thompson and other friends of the President, who may be disposed to visit the University at the time mentioned.

It is confidently hoped that the President will find it convenient to accept the invitation.

The Board also carefully considered the charter of the Bank of North Carolina, and, on motion of Judge Ruffin, unanimously instructed Mr. Manly, the Secretary and Treasurer, to subscribe on behalf of the University one hundred thousand dollars in the stock of said Bank. The Board seemed to entertain the opinion that the right is reserved in the charter to the Trustees to subscribe as much as two hundred thousand dollars, and that individual subscriptions cannot affect this right, thus reserved; but it was thought best to subscribe but one hundred thousand at this time. The further and final subscription will be considered and determined on at a future meeting of the Board.

Gov. Swain was prevented by indispensable duties at the University from attending the meeting. We are glad to hear that his health has much improved, and that he is gradually recovering his usual strength.—*Raleigh Standard.*

THE WHEAT CROP.—We have seen gentlemen within the last few days from different parts of Georgia, and, with few exceptions, they report the growing wheat as very promising. A gentleman from Forsyth county, says a much larger amount than usual has been sown in that section, and that it looks very well.

The weather has been unseasonably cold for the last week, and crops have been somewhat retarded in consequence. The fruit crop still promising to be abundant.—*Macon Journal.*

Richest is he that wants least.

Arrivals at the Eagle Hotel.

May 3.
R. M. Farnsworth, Marshall.
Rev. David Sullens, Knoxville.
T. J. Gwin, Furman University, S. C.
T. J. Price, Greenville, S. C.
W. M. Bryson, Hendersonville.
J. M. Alexander, Shufordsville.
G. W. Murrell, Sullivan county, Tenn.
Nathan T. Horton, Caldwell county, N. C.
J. W. Gidney, Polkville, "
A. McLaisley, Laurens, S. C.
S. Meredith, " "
E. P. Williams, Georgia.
B. A. Merrimon, City.
M. D. Dickey, Greenville, S. C.
Alex. Ramsey, Pickens.
May 4.
W. F. Campbell, Abingdon, Va.
J. H. Gammen, Warm Springs.
W. P. Blair, " "
John Burgin, Swannanoa.
Rev. J. G. Landrum, lady, daughter and servant, Spartanburg.
Willie H Hardy, City.
H. M. Bright, "
H. C. Berough, Spartanburg.
W. D. McMakin, "
A. P. Flemming, Morganton.
I. A. Allen, Greenville, Tenn.
J. Johnston, " "
H. C. Conley, McDowell county.
L. W. Hooper, Jackson "
May 5.
W. R. Baird, Buncombe.
J. A. Chilton, Tenn.
W. H. Walton, Mississippi.
May 6.
G. W. Larkin and sister, Ala.
Miss Mary Larkin, "
" Lou Larkin, "
" Mary Cottin, "
Capt. L. Hayden and lady, Army.
J. D. Hyman, Black Mountain.
J. C. Turmley, Tenn.
Mrs. T. G. Massie & daughter, Hendersonville.
John Gatnes, South Carolina.
J. McMurray, " "
C. McNeill, " "
Master James Fripp, Mr. Lee's school.
Dr. Washington Morrison, City.
Alex. Watts, Stockbridge, Mass.
J. H. Young, New York.
Dr. F. Nash, " "
R. W. M'Kee, " "
T. G. Massie and child, Hendersonville.
M. D. Armfield, Salisbury.
May 9.
John Burgin, Swannanoa.
A. Burgin, "
J. N. Greer, Greenville.
A. K. Weaver, Rutherfordton.

SULPHUR SPRINGS,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

THIS well known watering place and delightful summer resort, will be open for the reception of company, under the management of MR. C. C. TERRY, late of the

"MOUNTAIN HOUSE."

Every effort will be made to render comfortable all who may visit the Sulphur.

The excellent qualities of the water, the purity of the atmosphere, and the magnificence and beauty of the surrounding scenery, are too well known to render any attempt at description necessary.

The Springs are five miles west of Asheville, on the State Turnpike Road.

May 12, 1859. tf

***The Columbia Carolinian, Charleston Mercury, and New Orleans Delta, will copy tri-weekly for two months, and forward bill to C. C. Terry, Sulphur Springs.

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1859.

James Rutherford vs. Albert Hall, *et al.*

IT is ordered by the Court that Isaac B. Sawyer audit and settle all accounts wherein Jas. Rutherford is concerned as Administrator of Peter Mull; and it appearing that Braxton Mull, Marshal Mull, Wm. Mull, Austin Painter, and wife Elmira; Noah Smith, and wife Susan, and the heirs of Sherod Mull, deceased, and interested in the personal estate aforesaid, reside beyond the limits of this State; therefore ordered that notice be given in the Asheville News for six weeks, commanding them to appear at the next Term of this Court, and show cause, if any they can, why Plaintiff shall not retain his debt on the intestate Mull.

Witness, J. T. Weaver, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1859. Issued the 29th of April, 1859. J. T. WEAVER, *C. C. C.*

May 12, 1859. Printer's fee $6. 6w

HARDWARE
—AND—
GROCERIES.

THREE DOORS EAST OF THE COURT HOUSE,

Spartanburg, S. C.

THE subscribers, having commenced the Hardware and Grocery business in this town, will keep constantly a general assortment of

Shelf Hardware, Carpenters' and Blacksmith's Tools, Farming Implements,

Carriage Materials,

Axes, Hoes, Chains, Nails, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

A General Assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Their stock consists in part of Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Bacon Hams and Sides, Fish, Rice, Soap, Candles and Starch; which they offer for sale, low for CASH, or in exchange for country produce.

HARDY, AGNEW & CO.

Spartanburg, S. C., May 12, 1859. tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership in the Livery and Sale Stable business, heretofore existing between Thomas T. Patton and John F. Sullivan, is this day terminated by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the concern must present them to John F. Sullivan. All debts due the firm will be collected by him. Make prompt payment and save costs.

J. F. SULLIVAN,
T. T. PATTON.

May 4, 1859. tf

ED. J. ASTON,

Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE—Brick Corner, opposite the Court House.

RESIDENCE—Church street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

☞Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours of the day or night.

Asheville, March 25, 1858.

VALUABLE LAND
Near Asheville,
FOR SALE.

ON the 25th day of August next, we will sell on the premises, the valuable Farm belonging to the Estate of the late Thomas Foster, and lying on Swannanoa River, two miles east of the town of Asheville. The Tract contains about

SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,

A large portion of it the best quality of River Bottom.

There are on the place a good

Grist and saw Mill,

and large and convenient buildings of every kind. The place has long been known as one of the best Stands in the up-country.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as any one wishing to buy will look and judge for himself.

TERMS.—Twelve months credit, with bond and approved security, and title withheld until the purchase money is paid.

G. C. ALEXANDER, } Executors.
THOS. H. FOSTER, }

Feb. 10, 1859. tds

ONE WORD.

ALL indebted to us will bear in mind that the year has closed, and we have served them faithfully. Now return the compliment by serving us, and allowing us to pass receipts in full. SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

January 1, 1859.

STILL AFLOAT!

IN these times of "new systems" and "cash stores," with proof positive that no one can live unless he buys and sells for cash, we would like to remind our numerous friends that we still

Sell on a Credit!

(With the understanding that it must be paid 1st of each January,) to all responsible and punctual men, and on as accommodating terms as the much abused system of credit will allow. Be it understood, however, that if you have money to spend, and want to pay for your Goods, we will sell for CASH as low as any purely cash house can sell. Although we sell on credit, we don't refuse cash for our goods.

We have a good stock, to which we are constantly adding, and to which we respectfully call the attention of our customers.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 17, 1859. tf

NAILS.

A good assortment, just received by SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

LEATHER.

UPPER and Sole, always on hand at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

Negroes Wanted.

WE want to buy from
100 TO 500
LIKELY NEGROES,
for whom we will pay the highest cash prices.

CHUNN & PATTON.

Asheville, Feb. 10, 1859. tf

GENT'S SHOES.

DECIDEDLY the handsomest lot of Gent's Dress Shoes ever exhibited in Asheville.—Call at the largest establishment in town. Dispute it if you can.

—ALSO—

At the same place will be found a new lot of fine Sugar, hard to beat.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY
AND
EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Asheville and vicinity that he will open during the week before the next April Court, a regular family Grocery and

EATING SALOON.

He will have in his Establishment Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Dried Beef, Bacon, Bologne Sausages, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon, Lobsters, Cheese, Crackers, Candies, Raisins, Tobacco, Segars, &c., &c. A quantity of all sorts of

BREAD,

kept constantly on hand. It is his purpose to keep a number one house, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of country produce, Butter, Eggs, Poultry &c., taken in exchange for Edibles, or bought at the market price.

Call at the store house immediately south of Gudger's Hotel on the court house square, and you shall have anything to Eat you may call for. No Liquors kept in the establishment.

Meals prepared on short notice, and at any hour, day or night.

A. B. ROMANO, Agent.

March, 24, 1859. tf.

PILES. FISTULA,

Strictures, Tumors, Cancers, Scrofula, &c.

PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of Dr. Clopton's Wonderful Remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, present condition, location, &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.

March 24, 1859. 1y.

REEMS CREEK, N. C., April 25, 1859.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON—*Dear Sir:* Yours dated 3d inst., came to hand about ten days ago. I should have written sooner but got one of my hands badly hurt. The Ointment I got from you, I think three years ago, made a perfect cure of a sore on my face of long standing. It has been a neglect in me not to acknowledge it sooner.—There are two men in my neighborhood afflicted with cancer. I presume these cases have too far advanced to be cured. E. H. McClure has one which began just under the eye, and has gone round the eye. The eye if not destroyed is sunk. Robert Hunter's began close to his ear where the jaw bone works up to the ear, now spread all round, got down on his neck. I done my best two years ago for them to go and see you. Hunter started, got into Georgia, met with some old woman who undertook his case and he turned back. Willis Lunsford took my advice, he got the Ointment from you some months ago, he is now completely cured. The place I described to you on my breast I think is probably cured or checked for the present.

Respectfully yours,
WM. COLEMAN.

Taken Up,

BY H. Gunter, and appraised before me, a small sorrel MARE, with a white spot on both sides of her neck, and a small star in the face. Supposed to be 13 or 14 years old. Appraised at $25.

—ALSO—

One Mule Colt, cream color, supposed to be 2 years old. Appraised at $25.

A. COLLETT,
Ranger of Cherokee County.

May 12, 1859. 3t$pif

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

MERRIMON & SONS,

ARE now receiving, direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a heavy assortment of rich and beautiful Goods, suited to the season, embracing every variety of

DRY Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c.

They invite particular attention to a rich assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

and feel satisfied that they will be pronounced beautiful. They have everything usually kept in a retail establishment, all bought upon the most favorable terms, and going off rapidly at low figures.

Call at Hugh Johnston's old stand, opposite the Court House, and you cannot fail to be pleased with both Goods and prices.

Asheville, April 21, 1859.

LEICESTER, N. C.

THE undersigned has removed to his new store at the old stand—Turkey Creek—and is now receiving and opening his late purchases of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Embracing all articles of merchandise usually called for in the country. He is prepared to offer great inducements to *close traders*, and cash customers generally, and solicits an examination of his stock.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at fair prices.

Harness, Sole and Upper Leather exchanged for Hides.

I avail myself of this opportunity to return thanks to my numerous friends for past favors, and hope to receive a continuance of their patronage. L. CHAPMAN.

April 21, 1859.

N. B. From Six to Ten Thousand Pounds of Snake Root and Sang wanted this season, in exchange for Goods.

Cranberry Iron.

A Large lot of wagon tire, plow molds and bull-tongue Iron, manufactured at the celebrated

CRANBERRY WORKS,

just received and for sale by

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 2J, 1859.

SAM. C. BRYSON,
Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe and Madison.

Office at Waynesville, Haywood county.

February, 1859.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance to an Order of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions for the County of Buncombe, I will offer for sale at the Court House door in the town of Asheville, on the 2d day of July, 1859, all the right and title that Joseph H. Ingle had in the

TRACT OF LAND

owned by him at the time of his decease, containing 75 acres, more or less, lying on the south Fork of Reems' Creek, in Buncombe county, adjoining lands of James Hemphill, David Ballard, and others.

Terms of Sale.—Note with approved security, due in twelve months, with interest from date.—Title retained until purchase money is paid.

T. N. INGLE, *Adm.*

April 21, 1859. tds.

Bonnets, Flats and Bloomers!

THE latest style and fashion, trimmed and untrimmed, just received, very cheap.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

Hooped and Spring Skirts.

NEW lot—latest styles—just received—at reduced prices. GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

NEW
Ambrotype Gallery.

THE subscriber having bought out Mr. Lewis' entire stock and apparatus, with a large addition of Cases, &c., offers his services to the public generally on most reasonable terms. Pictures from one dollar upwards, of all styles. His long experience induces him to believe that all who patronise him will be more than pleased.

Call and give him a trial. Rooms at the old stand. E. W. HERNDON.

Asheville, April 7, 1859. tf

NOTICE.

IN future, except in cases of sickness or inability, we will send no goods from our store for examination;—always glad to exhibit them at our counters to friends and customers. Our interest demands the adoption of this rule.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

April 7, 1859.

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company.

AT a meeting of the members of the Asheville Mutual Insurance Company, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. Osborne, President.
W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
J. B. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. D. Rankin, M. Patton, J. W. Patton.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. Hardy, M. D.
J. D. Boyd, " "
W. L. Hilliard " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. Vance, A. S. Merrimon.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Sec'y.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company.
OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President.
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary.
William H. Jones, Treasurer.
H. W. Husted, Attorney.
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee, }
W. H. McKee, } Executive Committee.
Charles B. Root, }

For further information the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1859.—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Insurance Company,

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alexander Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. M. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, }
John R. Williams, } Executive Committee.
C. W. D. Hutchings, }

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1859.

Flats! Flats! Flats!

FOR children, misses and ladies; trimmed and untrimmed. A large lot, and pretty of course, at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.'S.

Leather, Leather.

UPPER, sole and harness, always to be found and of the best quality at

GAINES, DEAVER & CO'S.

April 7, 1859.

DO you want a coat, pants, vest, shirt, boots, shoes, or hat? If so, you can be supplied with a fashionable article, at prices to suit the times, by applying to

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Smith & Chapman are hereby notified that they have placed their notes and accounts in the hands of W. L. TATE for collection, with whom all settlements are to be made.

SMITH & CHAPMAN.

March 24, 1859.

COMING IN.

OUR Spring and Summer Stock is now being received, having recently been purchased in the Northern markets by

DR. D. F. SUMMEY,

long and favorably known in the market as a man of taste and judgment in such matters. We pledge ourselves to our best efforts to please, as our motto is, "live and let live."

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

March 31, 1859.

Iron, Nails and Castings.

A First rate lot of Iron, Nails and Castings; just received. Over 2000 lbs. of Oven Lids, of all sizes and descriptions.

J. A. PATTON.

Nov. 25, 1858.

JAS. A. PATTON

Is now prepared to exhibit an unusually extensive & varied assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES & CLOTHING,

FOR the SPRING TRADE, inviting special attention to his DRESS GOODS, both for ladies and gentlemen.

Particular attention has been paid to the selection of his Stock for the present season, and he feels assured that the public have now an opportunity of supplying themselves on the most favorable terms, with the choicest goods and latest patterns.

To prompt paying and responsible persons, he is anxious to sell both for CASH and on a CREDIT; but he has no hesitation in saying that he can and does sell much cheaper for CASH.

Every species of Domestic Produce, Hay, Corn, and grain of every sort, taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest market price.

The first Store in the south end of the village.—Look for it! There you will always find a hearty welcome, a full supply of all the articles usually kept in a country store, of first rate quality, and at MODERATE PRICES.

Asheville, April 14, 1859. tf

1859. 1859.

SPRING STOCK.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now opening at their old stand, a very desirable and attractive stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Having been purchased by an experienced merchant in the city of New York, on the most favorable terms, they hope to give satisfaction to their patrons, and be enabled to sell as cheap as the big house, or any other. We invite all to call and examine our stock.

April 7, 1859. tf

JUST received, and now being opened, an excellent stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

We invite our lady friends to call and examine for themselves.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

Desirable Town Property

FOR SALE.

BARGAINS!

THE subscriber offers for sale all his Town property, well known as among the best located, best improved, and most valuable in the place.

The lot on which he lives, within three minutes walk of the Court House, contains about two acres, and has upon it a new and elegant

DWELLING HOUSE,

containing ten rooms, and all necessary out buildings. There is a well of excellent water in the yard. The whole improvement is new and of the best description, and as a residence very desirable.

—ALSO—

His Store House and Lot, near the public square opposite Gudger's Hotel. There is an excellent

Brick Store House,

45 by 26 feet, three stories, having attached a good ware house, ice house, sheds and offices.—The lot contains about an acre and a half, lying immediately on Main Street. This is one of the oldest and most popular business stands in Asheville.

—ALSO—

About Ninety Acres of Land, lying immediately adjoining the residence,—much of it well timbered, and all of it good tillable land, and lying within the corporate limits of the town.

This property forms one of the best settlements for a business man to be found anywhere. It will be sold separately, or together, to suit purchasers. Any one wishing to buy such property will of course examine it for themselves, and a further description is, therefore, deemed unnecessary. It will be sold on accommodating terms.

JESSE S. SMITH.

January 6, 1859. tf

GOODS! GOODS!

—0—

NOW IS THE TIME!

Come and Buy New Goods

AT COST!

THE heavy stock of rich and splendid GOODS, lately opened at JACKSON'S, will, from this day, be sold at

COST!

They must go. There is no help for it. They have to be converted into money in the shortest possible space of time.

The stock is rich, fresh and complete, embracing everything to be found in a first class retail store.

Every article will be sold at cost, for cash in hand.

Now is your time to buy bargains. Come along, for the Goods are rapidly going off.

During Court week there will be an

AUCTION

every night, commencing on Monday, and continuing through the week.

Persons who wish to make a bill of $75 or $100, can do so on four months time, and have the goods at cost.

☞All persons indebted to W. H. Jackson & Co., or to W. H. Jackson, will call immediately and make payment. All claims remaining unsettled on the 20th instant, will be put out for collection.

E. SLUDER, Trustee.

Asheville, April 7, 1859. tf

FAMILY GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.

THE subscribers having determined to supply Asheville, and vicinity, with what has been long needed, a first class

FAMILY GROCERY,

are now receiving a large assortment of Goods in their line, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Fish, Cheese, Crackers, Pickles, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Toys of every kind, and a general stock of Fancy Goods, making their establishment a genuine

VARIETY STORE.

They have a choice stock of Cigars and Tobacco.

They invite the public to call and examine their assortment, and they will find every article fresh and excellent, and prices extremely low.—Store fiearly opposite Gaines, Deaver & Co., in the brick house long known as the Drug Store.

PATTON & YOUNG.

P. S.—No Books kept in the establishment.

Dec. 2, 1858.

BLANKS.

SABBATH READING.

No Night in Heaven.

"And there shall be no night there."—*Rev. xxii*, 5.

No night shall be in Heaven! no gathering gloom
Shall o'er that glorious landscape ever come;
No tears shall fall in sadness o'er those flowers
That breathe their fragrance thro' celestial bowers.

No night shall be in heaven! no dreadful hour
Of mental darkness, or the tempter's power:—
Across those skies no envious cloud shall roll,
To dim the sunlight of the raptured soul.

No night shall be in Heaven. Forbid to sleep,
These eyes no more their mournful vigils keep;
Their fountains dried—their tears all wiped away;
They gaze undazzled on eternal day.

No night shall be in Heaven—no sorrow's reign,
No secret anguish, no corporeal pain;
No shivering limbs, no burning fever there;
No soul's eclipse, no winter of despair.

No night shall be in Heaven—but endless noon;
No fast declining sun nor waning moon;
But there the LAMB shall yield perpetual light,
Mid pastures green, and waters ever bright.

No night shall be in Heaven—no darkened room,
No bed of death, nor silence of the tomb;
But breezes, ever fresh with love and truth,
Shall brace the frame with an immortal youth.

No night shall be in Heaven! But night is here,
The night of sorrow, and the night of fear;
I mourn the ills that now my steps attend,
And shrink from others that may yet impend.

No night shall be in Heaven. Oh had I faith
To rest in what the faithful Witness saith,
That faith should make these hideous phantoms flee,
And leave no night, henceforth, on earth to me.

A Short Metre Prayer.

We heard of an old deacon, who on being asked by his pastor to close a meeting with a *short* prayer, replied:

"I am very willing to pray, but I don't like to be at all stinted."

The minister mentioned below must have belonged to the same family, we judge, for he had a similar aversion to being straitened in his communion with God. The story has a good moral.

The Rev. Mr. Derwell, a pious and curious old Methodist minister, went from Tennessee to Kentucky, in 1812, to visit his relative, the Hon. Wm. Bolton. The man was not a religious man, but was a gentleman, and invited the minister to have family worship every evening. While he was visiting there, Judge Cone and his wife, from Nashville, arrived there to pass the night, and Mr. Bolton, being a little embarrassed, said to the old minister, as he brought out the Bible, that he had better be short, as the Judge was probably not accustomed to such things.

"Very well," said he, and reading a single verse, he knelt down and prayed:

"Oh, Lord, we are very poor and needy creatures, and we know that Thou art able to supply all our wants, but Cousin William says that Judge Cone and his wife, from Nashville, are here, and are not used to family worship, and however needy we are, there is no time to spare in telling Thee our wants. Amen."

The Judge was taken all aback, and so was Cousin William. They both pressed the old gentleman to conduct the services in his usual way, which he did to their great edification.

Rules for Sleeping in Church.

A correspondent of the Pacific, in an article on the proper manner of sleeping in church—a custom which, he remarks, has been consecrated into a duty by common practice since the days of Paul—gives some valuable hints on the subject:

1st. It is an improper manner of performing this duty to nod, and for the plain reason that the worshipper attracts too much attention. Now, we are every where taught to avoid ostentatious display in our worship. The Pharisees were condemned for praying at the corners of the streets that they might be seen of men. On the same principle the nodding worshipper is condemned, for he is making too public a display of his devotion.

2d. Nor is it proper to snore in the performance of this duty partly for the foregoing reason; but mainly because it is a direct infraction of the golden rule. Suppose, for instance, that our next neighbor is asleep; by your snoring he will be disturbed, probably entirely awaked. This, you perceive, is not doing to others as you would that they should do to you.

3d. I deem it unchristian to sleep with the head thrown back and the mouth wide open. It is wrong to injure one's health while offering worship; and all physicians admit that such a position is liable to produce sore throat and hoarseness. Besides, flies sometimes get into the mouth on such occasions, and by their injudicious explorations tickle the delicate membranes, which, I am told, is very injurious to health.

EVERY MAN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.—Every man is actually engaged, day by day, in writing autobiography which neither time nor eternity will efface. It may be written in high places or in low, in remembrances or in the honest heart of domestic affection; but we are writing for eternity. Happy is he who, through the grace of God assisting him, records such lessons of kindness, truth, and wisdom, that when he is gone will be held in grateful remembrance; happier still to have one's name written in the Lamb's Book of life, and when every memorial and monument of his earthly history has perished, he may ascend to the Son of God, to honor, glory and immortality.

READING THE SCRIPTURES.—The attentive and repeated reading of the Bible, in small portions every day, leads the mind to habitual meditations upon the subjects of the highest interest to the welfare of the individual in this world, as well as to prepare him for that hereafter, to which we are all destined. It furnishes rules for our conduct toward others in our social relations. In the Commandments delivered from Sinai; in the inimitable sublimity of the Psalms and of the prophets; in the profound and concentrated observations upon human life and manners, embodied in the Proverbs of Solomon; in the philosophical allegory so beautifully set forth in the narrative of facts, whether real or imaginary, of the Book of Job—an active mind cannot pursue a single chapter, and lay the book aside to think, and take it up again to morrow, without finding in it advice for our own conduct, which we may turn to useful account in the progress of our daily pilgrimage upon earth; and when we pass from the Old Testament to the New, we meet at once a system of universal morality, founded upon one precept of universal application, pointing us to peace and good will toward the whole race of man for this life, and peace with God, and an ever-blessed existence hereafter. I speak as a man of the world, to men of the world, and I say to you, *search the Scriptures.*

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

MAKE good use of time, if thou lovest eternity. Yesterday cannot be recalled—tomorrow cannot be secure—to day is only thine; if once lost, it is lost forever.

NEWTON ACADEMY.

THE session at this Academy will commence on the 3d Monday of May next, under the charge of REV. JACOB HOOD as Principal, whose reputation as a Teacher is well known throughout this country.

The session will continue five months, and the following rates of Tuition will be charged, viz:

Orthography, Reading, Writing and Primary Arithmetic, per session,	$ 6 00
Geography, English Grammar, & Arithmetic *continued*,	8 00
All other English Branches,	10 00
Latin, French and Greek,	12 00
Contingent fee, payable in advance,	1 00

Tuition due at the end of the session, and will be charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session. Deduction made only in cases of continued sickness.

This Academy is a beautiful new Building, situate on the Plank Road, one and one quarter of a mile south of Asheville, on an elevated position, near to a *good Buncombe spring*, and in a thickly settled neighborhood, where boarding can be had on moderate terms; and the entire country around is as beautiful and as healthy as can be found any where.

M. PATTON,
Prcs. of Board of Trustees.

April 7, 1859. tf

Reems' Creek Masonic & Sons of Temperance HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR MALES AND FEMALES.

THE Spring Session of this very flourishing Institution will open on the 14th instant.

J. H. CALFEE, President.
J. CASSIUS L. GUDGER, Assist.

RATES OF TUITION AS FOLLOWS:

Primary Department,	$ 4 00
Academic "	$6 to 10 00
Collegiate "	14 00
Contingent fee in advance,	25

Boarding can be had in good families at $2 to 1 25 per week.

Students admitted at any time and charged till the end of the session. No deduction for absence, except in cases of sickness.

For further particulars, address either of the Teachers or the undersigned, at Reems Creek, N. C.

J. S. WEAVER, Pres. B. of T.
W. R. BAIRD, Sec'y.
March 3, 1859. 3m

NEW DRESS GOODS.

APRIL 25th, 1859.

HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON,
258 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.

Ask the attention of buyers to a new and desirable lot of *DRESS GOODS just opened.* Also, to their large and general stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

We will offer inducements to *Merchants wishing to replenish their stock.*

Special and prompt attention given to orders.
HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON.
251 Baltimore St., Baltimore.

5 Cents Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on the 27th ult. a bound boy named Riley Tenent. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given for his delivery to me. JOHN H. PLEMMONS.
May 5, 1859.

Pressed for Money!

ALL persons indebted to J. H. Gudger for board, will please come forward and pay up immediately.

After the 1st day of May all regular boarders will be required to settle up monthly, and all transient boarders to settle daily.

J. H. GUDGER.
April 25th, 1859. 3m

Molasses, Molasses.

Manufactured from the Chinese Sugar Cane, by W. W. McDowell, Esq., for sale by the gallon or barrel, by SUMMEY, McDOWELL & Co.

Shingles.

I want twelve or fifteen thousand Shingles—White or Yellow Pine.
Nov. 18, 1858. JAMES A. PATTON.

EVERY kind of country produce taken in exchange for Goods, at
Nov. 18. J. A. PATTON'S.

GROCERY STORE AND STAND, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of changing his business, offers his present entire stock of Groceries and Liquors for sale. His stock is heavy, fresh and complete, embracing, in part, a heavy stock of

Fine French Brandy, Seignette Brandy, Superior Old Blackberry Brandy, Champagne Brandy, Ginger Brandy, Raspberry Brandy, Cherry Brandy, Old Rye Whiskey, Rye Whiskey xxx, Fine Old Nectar Whiskey, St. Croix Rum, Jamaica Rum. A heavy stock of fine Assort. Candies. Good stock of Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff. Good Supply of No. 1 Indigo. Nuts and Raisins, Mackerel, Oysters, Clams, Spun Thread, Schnapps, Tea, Domestics, &c., &c., &c.

The entire stock will be sold on accommodating terms.

If desired, the house will be sold with the goods.

Terms made easy, if the money is properly secured.

Call on the subscriber, in the South end of Asheville, for further information.

T. C. WINGATE.
Asheville, April 28, 1859. 3m

Gudger's Hotel,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. H. GUDGER, Proprietor.

The Southern, Eastern, Morganton and Murphey stages, stop at this House.
Asheville, October 7, 1858.

Asheville
MALE ACADEMY.

THE 2d session of this Academy will commence on Monday the 3d of January, 1859, and will continue twenty weeks. The building is entirely new, and located about one half mile from the Court House, in a pleasant grove west of the village.

The course of instruction will be thorough in every branch, and the great importance of *self-dependence* will be inculcated in every thing that is taught. Parents desiring to give their sons an English Education, or to have them prepared to enter any Southern College, will address Isaac B. Sawyer.

To those advanced in Mathematics practical instruction will be given in Surveying and the measuring of Heights and Distances, with the use of the Compass, Transit, Theodolite, Level and Rod. Instruction given in Profile making for grading in estimating Earth work and Masonry, and in the general principles of Civil Engineering. Persons desiring *particular* information in regard to the Classical or English Course, will please address I. B. Sawyer, or the undersigned.

Prices—$6 00, 9 00, 12 00, 15 00.

E. PRENTISS TUCKE, Principal.
January 6, 1859.

FACTS
FOR THE
PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE.* And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise, and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 2, 1857.

PHILIPS' HOTEL
Murphey, N. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is prepared to render comfortable all who may honor him with a visit.

HIS TABLE

shall be supplied with the best the county affords which, with comfortable Beds, and unremitting attention to his guests, will he trusts render his Establishment worthy of patroge, a liberal portion of which he solicits. His stables shall always be supplied with

Good Horse feed, and a Good Hostler.

Call and give me a Trial and you shall be pleased.

N. G. PHILIPS.
January 20, 1859.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

NO stock of Gentlemen's Clothing has ever been brought to this market that can compare in cheapness and variety with that now on hand at J. A. PATTON'S.

AYER'S Cathartic Pills,

(SUGAR COATED,)

ARE MADE TO

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK.

Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues.

FOR THE CURE OF

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., 7 Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the *liver* is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.

Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.

POST OFFICE, HARTLAND, LIV. CO., MICH., Nov. 16, 1855.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here.

GEO. J. GRIFFIN, *Postmaster.*

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, WYOMING CO., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother had been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, BATON ROUGE, LA., 5 Dec., 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy.

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual.

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even **Deafness,** and **Partial Blindness,** have been cured by the alterative action of these Pills.

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country on this continent without some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons. Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the *Cherry Pectoral* saves more lives by the consumptions it prevents than those it cures. Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are curable, nor neglect them until no human skill can master the inexorable canker that, fastened on the vitals, eats your life away. All know the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they know too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
AND SOLD BY

E. J. ASTON, Asheville; W. D. Whitted, Hendersonville; J. M. Craton, Rutherfordton; and by all Druggists & Dealers in Medicine. Wholesale by Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston.

June 17, 1858. 1y

ASHEVILLE
CARRIAGE SHOP.

HAVING bought the interest of E. L. Triplett in the wood shop, I now offer my services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. Thankful for past favors, I will continue to carry on the

Carriage and Buggy Making

business in its various branches. Also, wagons, carts, &c. I still occupy the old stand of James Smith, in the south of Asheville.

From my long experience, I flatter myself I shall be able to give entire satisfaction.—My work shall not be surpassed in the State.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and must be paid for before removed.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Orders from a distance promptly attended.

D. C. McGREGOR.
Asheville, January 20, '59. tf

A CHANGE.

Gaines, Deaver & Co.

HAVING determined upon changing their business to a strict pay down, or prompt business, take this method of informing their patrons that they must discontinue the long credit system, believing it is better both for the merchant and his patrons that they be required to pay promptly at the end of each year. They will, in future, require every one who may have an account with them to pay *promptly* at the end of the year. No one who is in arrears need apply for an extended credit. They expect by adopting this plan to keep up a better stock, and to sell cheap for pay down, or to such men as are known to be prompt. In future their motto will be, "Quick sales and short profits."

Those indebted to them are expected to call and settle their accounts immediately.

Jan. 6, 1859.

N. B. The old debts due W. D. Rankin & Co. *must* be settled immediately.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO. buy all kinds of FUR. Boys, bring in your Raccoon and Opossum skins. Jan. 6, 1859.

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56,

I. O. O. F.

Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening, at Temperance Hall.

W. A. PATTON, *N. G.*
J. P. SAWYER, *R. S.*
Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858. tf

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.,
AND
J. G. HARDY, M. D.,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

Office—Front room in the Temperance Hall Building, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.
Asheville, Feb. 17, 1859. tf

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.

ASHEVILLE, N. C,

☞ Office first door south of the Bank.
January 6, 1859.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. tf.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located on BEAVER DAM, two miles North of Asheville, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession.—He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.

March 18, 1858.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

WE have this day formed a partnership for the practice of *MEDICINE* and *SURGERY*, in all their branches, under the firm and style of

MORRISON & SUMMEY.

Office, one door below J. A. Patton's store, and nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

Calls promptly attended at all hours, day or night, and in our absence calls left at the store of Summey, Spears & Co., will receive our prompt attention.

W. MORRISON, *M. D.*
D. F. SUMMEY.
Asheville, March 31, 1859. tf

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. JOHN C. LOVE,

OFFERS his Professional services to the citizens of Jackson county, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will attend promptly to all calls, day and night.

Office 1 1 2 miles north of Webster, at the residence of J. B. Love, Esq.
March 17, 1859. 1y

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Dr. L. will visit the town of Webster on the last three days of each month, for the purpose of prescribing for Chronic diseases. Those afflicted will please take notice. He offers this card through numerous solicitations from different persons. The Dr. can be found at Mr. Allison's Hotel.

Franklin, April 15th, '58.

ED. J. ASTON,
Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE, Brick Corner opposite the Court House
RESIDENCE, CHURCH STREET,
Opposite the Episcopal Church.

Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch at all hours of the day or night.
March 25, 1858.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. L. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING located at Asheville, will attend the Courts of Buncombe and surrounding counties. Office at Gudger's Hotel.
December 16, 1858.

R. H. CANNON,
Attorney at Law,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.
October 21, 1858. 1y

JOHN S. McELROY,
Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILE, N. C.

WILL practice in all the counties of the 7th Judicial District. Particular attention given to the collection of claims.
Burnsville, March 3, 1859. 3m

H. A. BOONE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood.
Oct. 14, 1858.

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

C. W. GILLESPIE,
Attorney at Law,

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend *promptly* to all business entrusted to his care. Claims of all kinds sent to him for collection will meet with *early* and *prompt* attention. 6m
January 20, 1859.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

PREPARED by Dr. Sanford, compounded entirely from Gums, is one of the best PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach causing food to digest well *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Billious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents *nightmare.*

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness.*

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia.*

One dose of two tea spoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache.*

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *cholera morbus*, and a preventive of *cholera.*

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long spell of sickness.

One bottle taken for *Jaundice*, removes all allowness or unnatural color from the face.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventative for *Fever and Ague, chill Fever*, and all Fevers of a *Billious type.* It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York. Retailed by all Druggists.—Sold also by E. J. ASTON, Asheville.
April 28, 1859. 1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge.* It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.
EZRA D HEARTWELL, *Pres.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the **Smithing Business,** in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.
March 20, 1856.

GREENVILLE
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is constantly receiving, a large and varied assortment of

American & Italian Marble,

to which he would call the attention of those in want of a suitable memento to mark the spot where repose the remains of their departed relatives and friends.

Carving and Lettering of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

Particular attention paid to orders by mail.

Refer to D. G. Westfield, Gower, Cox, Markly & Co., Col. D. Hoke, J. A. David, and Dr. M. B. Earle, Greenville; Rev. A. W. Cummings, Asheville. JAS. M. ALLEN.

Winslow W. Smith, Agent at Asheville.
Greenville, S. C., Feb. 24, 1859. 3m

A CHANGE.

HAVING bought out the stock of Goods of Mr. M. Patton, and associated him with us in business, on the 1st instant, our business will for a term of years be conducted under the name and style of

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

We are grateful to our friends for the very liberal patronage extended to our establishment heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their favors.

We intend to keep a good assortment, and will sell on as accommodating terms as possible; and want to do business so as to live and let live. To do this, we must adhere strictly to having all matters closed punctually at the end of each year.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
January 1, 1859.